

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXV. No. 93

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street—
LOST AT SEA.
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF
SARATOGA.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—FROM
PARIS.
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth st.—Mammals daily. Performance every evening.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d st.—THE TWELVE THENTATIONS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FIFTEEN OR, THE KING
OF THE GOLD MINES.
ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery.—THE AVALANCH.
GRAND MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION, 40.
THE TANNERY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC
VOYAGERS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCA-
LIS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.
HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—FROM FROM.
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCE, &c.
APOLLO HALL, corner 23d street and Broadway.—
THE NEW HIBERNIAN.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 3, 1870.

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AT IT AGAIN.—The Pennsylvania coal
speculations for the Schuylkill miners, have
begun another strike. The time of the year,
however, is not very favorable for bulling
coal.

GHEELEY AND MORRISSEY.—It is given out
that there was a confidential consultation at an
up-town restaurant the other evening between
Greeley and Morrissey, the Puritan and the
faro banker, which is exciting considerable
speculation as to the drift of the conference.
Some think it involved a proposition to sell out
the young democracy to the republicans, and
others that it was a move to sell out the repub-
licans to the jackknives. But whatever the
object or the upshot of this extraordinary
meeting, it signified only that everything is
fish that comes into the net of the politician.

JACK REYNOLDS AGAIN.—A stay of pro-
ceedings in the case of this unfortunate philo-
sopher was applied for yesterday by counsel-
or Howe before Judge Ingraham. In support
of the motion the affidavit of Dr. Echeverria
was submitted, claiming that Reynolds exhib-
its a loss of moral feeling, and that he has
marks about the head not unfrequently attend-
ing epilepsy. He bases his belief that an in-
quisition as to his sanity ought to be
had on the ground, among other things,
of the circumstances connected with the
murder of old Mr. Townsend. The
Court reserved its decision. Next Friday is
the day fixed for Reynolds' execution, and if
he is executed we believe it will be the first
time for many years that a murderer has had
justice meted out to him in this city without
the indulgence of two or three trials or respites.
In Reynolds' case, after being convicted of one
of the most brutal and motiveless murders ever
recorded, it seems a very alim argument to
say that he ought to be respited for the very
reason that the murder was so brutal and
motiveless.

Infallibility—Why Should Not the Holy

Father Have His Own Way?

At Rome infallibility still is the absorbing
question. All accounts go to prove that the
Pope is inflexible in his purpose, that if his
voice is not now *ex Dei* it is his fixed deter-
mination that it will be so at the earliest pos-
sible moment, and that henceforward there
will be no subaltern difficulty as to what is the
will of Heaven. From sources somewhat
authentic we have learned that the Council
has not been wholly a failure, that it has
done some good work, and in matters subordi-
nate has somewhat satisfied the wants of the
inner circles of Catholicism. The two great
objects, however, for which the Council was
planned and convened, which gave it meaning
and purpose, which gave it importance in
the eyes of the world, which interested
Protestants and divided Catholics—those
two objects, the Syllabus and Infallibility,
have been mysteriously, or mischievously or
happily postponed. During the first four
months of its existence the Council has done
everything but that which it intended to do.
And what it has done, there are not a few
who will say, it has done in a very question-
able manner.

Our latest news is to the effect that the
Council, in spite of the presence of the Papal
Legate, or Legates, and in spite of a presumed
Presence which is holier and mightier than
that of Legates or Popes, the Council has
become not a little rowdy in its mode of doing
business. It is only a few days since we had
occasion to comment upon the fact that when
Bishop Stropmayer, of Hungary, ventured to
express his opinion in opposition to the will
and wishes of the majority he was rudely
silenced—put down, in fact, somewhat after
the fashion that the Sixth ward of New
York puts down obnoxious orators—and
forcibly and in some peril driven from the
tribune. Our news of yesterday informed us
that the scene was repeated with some aggra-
vations. Cardinal Schwarzenberg, Prince and
Primate of Bohemia, acting in conjunction
with Stropmayer, Chief Bishop of Hungary,
and both of them giving expression to the pre-
vailing sentiments of Catholic Germany, had
gone strongly in for common sense and for
sympathy with dissidents inside the Church
and for Protestants beyond the pale; but
amid uproar and confusion wilder than Tam-
many Hall would have presented had the
fierce worshippers been permitted to assemble
on the evening of Monday last within its
sacred precincts, both Schwarzenberg and
Stropmayer were compelled to shut up. The
purpose of the Council is thus no longer
doubtful, and that the Holy Father is in
perfect harmony with the majority in the
Council is made abundantly plain by a thou-
sand concurring circumstances, but particu-
larly by his treatment of the Marquis de
Banneville, a report of which treatment we
give in the HERALD of to-day. We know the
sentiments of all the Catholic Powers. Not
one of them encourages the Pope in his present
course of conduct. Austria, Bavaria, Italy,
Spain, France—all are opposed to the
ambitious designs of the dominant party in
the Council. Nor is the opposition in those
countries limited by the range of civil
authority. It includes in each country, if not
the most numerous, at least, the most powerful
and most active portion of the Catholic
community, the Dollingers and Schwarzenbergs
and Stropmayers of Catholic Germany, and
the Dupanloup and Darbys and Marets and
Hyacinthes and others in France, not to men-
tion the thoughtful and determined anti-infallibil-
ists in Italy, in Spain and in the United States
of America. The *parvenu* Catholic, Dr.
Manning, known as Archbishop of West-
minster, who reveals all the zeal of a novice,
has the advantage of being at the head of a
majority, but it remains to be seen what
fruit this zeal is to bring forth. To the Catho-
lic Church it may be grapes from Eschol, but
it may also be bitter water from Marah. If all
the Catholic Powers turn their backs upon the
Holy Father, and if France takes a fancy to
withdraw her troops from Rome, the Catholic
Church all the world over will not be without
good reason to bless Dr. Manning, the Jesuits
and the Ultramontanes generally for their
hearty and unmistakable zeal. In any case,
we now know that whatever infallibility may
mean when it becomes the unquestioned prop-
erty of the Holy Father, we have yet to be
taught to entertain ordinary respect for the so-
called Ecumenical Council, the Divine channel
through which this infallibility is sought and
from which alone it is admitted it can come.

For our own part we cannot say we dislike
the present aspect of things. It was all along
our conviction that it would come to this.
We have never known assembled div-
ines in any church giving much
proof of wisdom. Our reading of
history has not taught us that ecumenical
councils have done either the world or the
Church any large amount of good. We did
not expect this Council to show more wisdom
than had been shown by its predecessors.
With the best intentions, believing, as we did,
that the Catholic Church had found an opportu-
nity, if it knew how to use it, we pointed
out some possible difficulties and gave some
sound advice. The infallibilists, however, did
not need advice, and, of course, did not take
it. They have now made their bed, and, like
or not like it, we suppose they must lie upon
it. Since matters have come to this pass the
best thing the Pope can do is to insist on being
proclaimed by the Council what he believes he
is, and the best thing the Council can do is to
grant the Pope's prayer and then disperse.
One or two good results will follow from such
a course of action. All the world will know
what the Roman Church means by the word
Pope, and it will be possible to test the Holy
Father by the test which he himself has set
up. If good comes of infallibility we shall
not be sorry. If sorrow comes of it we shall
not be disappointed. Meanwhile we must con-
gratulate the Council on its mighty achieve-
ments and the Pope on his magnificent pros-
pects. Long live the Pope!

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW MURDERER, Buckhout,
who killed his wife, a Mr. Rendell, and almost
killed Mr. Rendell's son, has had the satisfac-
tion of a disagreeing jury. This is a long
step towards his final discharge, as delay is
always gain for the guilty in such cases, and
therein lies one of the reasons why we favor
a speedy trial and a prompt administration of
justice.

Church Services To-Day.

To-day, as on all other Sundays, the
churches will be opened for divine worship,
and, if the weather be fine, will be crowded
by all classes of people, some of whom will
attend because they have no other place to go
to, and others from a sincere desire to testify
to their devotion to God. Considered solely
as an institution whereby society is preserved
and civilization progressed, Christianity has
undoubtedly made rapid strides during the
past century. But it is a matter for serious
consideration whether the Christian faith main-
tains the same position in the hearts of the
masses that it did one hundred years ago.
Men and women will attend at Plymouth
church to-day and listen to Mr. Beecher's dis-
course; but how many of them will leave the
tabernacle impressed with a sense of the great-
ness and glory of God? They will hear Rev.
Mr. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah
and Dr. Chapin at the Church of the Divine
Paternity; but will their minds dwell more upon
the subject matter of the sermons than upon
the manner in which the sermons themselves
are delivered? And even in the Catholic
churches, where the rites are of too solemn
and imposing a character not to affect the con-
gregation with religious feelings, do the wor-
shippers leave the sacred edifices with hearts
full of love and gratitude to the Christ whose
life and death they have just witnessed typified
in the services?

We do not ask these questions from any
doubt of the sincerity of those who attend the
churches to-day. Undoubtedly a very large
majority believe themselves earnest, sincere
Christians, sorrowful of sins and anxious for
the Divine pardon. What we fear is that there
is not that absorbing contemplation of God's
power and mercy which is necessary in re-
ligion; that men are too apt to think of
their worldly affairs while the clergyman is
delivering their sermons; that women are too
often given to the consideration of their neigh-
bor's velvet cloak or to the style in which their
next new dress will be made, and, in fact, to
many other subjects which have no connection
with Christianity, and which, we need hardly
say, take no part whatever in the saving of
souls. And it is because of this, what we
might term unthinking irreligion, that we now
earnestly conjure our readers to cast aside all
worldly thoughts for this day and to devote
their minds to Him who made us and to Him
who alone can save us, when all of earth has
passed away and the spirit stands before the
judgment seat. Our clergyman are, alas!
fallible beings and too prone to yield to every
whim society clamors for—to practise innova-
tions which tend to lessen the influence of re-
ligion, and to make divine worship but the
fashionable observance of an old custom. But
in spite of their derelictions of duty there is
much in their teachings to lead the sinner to
repentance and to heaven. To the churches,
then, we invite our readers this day, confident
that the services and the sermons will prove
beneficial to their spiritual beings.

The Pope and the Marquis de Banneville.

The very crazy dialogue between his Hol-
iness, Pius IX., and the French Minister at
Rome, which we translate in another column,
is published in the *Movimento*, of Genoa, and
other Italian papers, on the authority of the
French journal *L'Histoire*. Where the latter
obtained a copy of the despatch or how is not
stated, but it guarantees the authenticity of
the document. At all events, if the paper in
question be not a *bona fide* reproduction of the
original it looks very much like one indeed,
and it is not disclaimed by the Roman journals.
Hence we may apply the shrewd Italian phrase,
"*Se non è vero, è ben trovato*." There can be
no shadow of doubt that the French am-
bassador has been, to all intents and pur-
poses, very prettily pool-poohed by Pius IX.,
and all the honeyed blandishments of Cardinal
Antonelli cannot conceal the fact. Moreover
we learn from our Italian mails by the last
steamer that the French courts had been most
heartily hissed at the Valle theatre in Rome
just about the time when De Banneville may
have been engaged in the rather difficult
deglutition of the leek so adroitly presented to
him in the sequestered garden of the Vatican.
The keen, sly humor of the Holy Father in
fencing off the Frenchman's attacks with
affectionate inquiries about the health of the
imperial family and the young Prince's veloci-
pede is only less noticeable than his somber
warning that the Damocles sword of Mazzini,
now suspended over the Papal tiara, equally
menaces the Napoleonic crown. Is this well-
acted scene but the prelude of a broader and
more imposing drama?

THE FALL OF THE FORTY-SIXTH STREET

BUILDING.—An inquest was held before
Coroner Keenan yesterday on the bodies of
the Donnelly family, who were crushed to
death by the fall of a building on Forty-sixth
street during the gale last Sunday. The evi-
dence clearly showed that the building was
defective in construction, frozen mortar being
used, and its foundation being upon a
slanting rock; but Coroner Keenan, in
laying down the law to the jury, said
that verdicts of censure were of no conse-
quence, as the matter must be determined
by a civil suit. The jury being thus circum-
scribed in their mode of expressing the indi-
gnation naturally aroused by the evidence took
it out in censure of the wind, which they
blamed with the casualty. Although it was
the general opinion of the witnesses that the
building would not have fallen but for the
gale, it is an equally probable idea that the
wind would not have blown it over but for its
defective construction, and if there is any law
against the erection of unsafe buildings Cor-
oner Keenan had no right to charge the jury
against censuring the guilty parties.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS IN EUROPE.

We have a despatch from Frankfurt-on-the-
Main which says that five millions of the mor-
tgage bonds of the Oregon and California Rail-
road have been negotiated in said city, which
is another illustration of the faith of European
capitalists in American investments. This is
particularly a good time for borrowing money
in Europe for American railroad enterprises.
In the Bank of England and in the Bank of
France the stock of specie is steadily increas-
ing, and all over the European Continent capi-
tal is seeking employment abroad. Hence the
success of General Fremont at Paris in his
negotiations for the Southern Pacific Railroad,
and of the agents at Frankfurt in behalf of the

Oregon and California road. The bonds of
the Northern Pacific had not yet been brought
into the market, but when issued they, too,
will no doubt be quickly taken up. General
Grant's administration, however, and the
wonderful success of our experimental Union
and Central Pacific road, have contributed
immensely to the popularity of American
investments all over Europe.

General Grant and the Public Debt.

On September 1, 1865, our public debt,
according to the statement of the Treasury
Department, amounted to two billion seven
hundred and nearly fifty-eight million dollars,
the highest point it ever reached, either before
or after the war. Andy Johnson was then
fresh in office as President, and General Grant,
commanding all the armies, was disbanding
them and returning them to the pursuits of
peace and taking them from the national pay-
rolls as rapidly as possible. Lee, Johnston,
Dick Taylor and Howell Cobb's armies had
surrendered some months before, and Kirby
Smith's men, beyond the Mississippi, were then
on their way to their homes or Mexico. By
September, 1865, the whole expense necessary
to paroling the rebel armies and disbanding
our own was paid up, and the effect of General
Grant's promptness became plainly noticeable
soon after in the reduction of the debt. The
next three months indicate a reduction of
forty millions, which, of course, is to be largely
attributed to the immense reduction of force.
General Grant, of course, could have no
influence upon public finances outside of the
army arrangements, and during the rest of
President Johnson's administration the debt
fluctuated, falling as low in November, 1867,
to give it in round numbers, as two billions
four hundred and ninety millions, rising again
as high as two billions five hundred and fifty-
six millions in a little over a year, and finally,
in the last days of President Johnson's admin-
istration, settling down to two billions five
hundred and forty-five millions, the last year
showing an actual increase of the debt by over
twenty-six million of dollars.

On the 1st of April, 1869, just one year
ago, President Grant's Secretary of the Treas-
ury made his first report. It indicated a
reduction of over two millions, the next
month's report indicated a reduction of thirty-
three millions, then seven millions, then twelve
millions, then about five hundred thousand
(somewhat of a fluctuation, to be sure, but
always a reduction) and so on up to the end
of the year, when, with the twelfth monthly
report issued on the 1st instant, the grand
balance shows a total reduction of the public
debt during the year of over ninety million
dollars. Thus the soldier of the war, who
understood the fact that no means or money
was to be spared in quelling the rebellion, has
demonstrated the fact, even from the self-same
day on which he received Lee's surrender and
commenced disbanding his own army, that the
whole energy of the authorities of the country
must be bent toward relieving the people of the
debt imposed by the rebellion. He has been
twitted with extravagance since he became
President; but if it is his extravagance that
reduces the debt, we wish with Old Abe, in
relation to the Bourbon that the same General
was charged with drinking, that other high
officials had more of the same extravagance,
and especially that it was the kind of extrava-
gance most in vogue among our State and
municipal rulers.

Democratic Regard for the New Voters.

The fifteenth amendment seems to have
touched most effectually that particular chord
in the democratic heart that has hitherto
vibrated for the oppressed colored man. Now
that he can vote without a doubt, and all
chances of preventing his voting are lost, there
is nothing that democratic heart and head
(especially head) can conceive too good for
him. Governor Bowie, of Maryland, has even
mustered up a virtuous indignation that culmi-
nated in a veto over a bill of the Legisla-
ture incorporating a new town wherein the
voters are described as white male citizens.
As for Delaware—almost a twin sister of Mary-
land in politics and importance—the eyes of
Delaware rested lovingly, even if somewhat
distantly, on the process of colored voting on
the school question in Wilmington yesterday,
and it is even said that a democratic election
officer accepted the new voters' ballots without
challenge or change of color. Delaware is
thus the very first to accept the new political
element under the new amendment, and we
predict that her whipping post will be abol-
ished before long.

THE FRENCH TRADE "STRIKES."—The

"strikers" at La Crouzet, France, it appears,
are bent upon mischief. The report is
that they had been doing their best to
provoke a bloody collision with the military,
but that through the judicious conduct of
the officers in charge the troops were
restrained from firing. Louis Napoleon is
well aware that a little spark in France now
may kindle a great fire, and hence the forbear-
ance of the army. The Emperor is on the
defensive and knows his enemy. Our cable
despatches, dated in Paris at half-past seven
o'clock yesterday evening, state the situation
at La Crouzet as being then very serious, and
becoming still more alarming hourly. The
troops were being reinforced. An idea was
floating around to the effect that the outbreak
was, to some extent, produced by foreign in-
fluence. This aspect of the case is serious
also.

APPROPS TO SHAD.—The lively Jersey

fishermen are once more afloat on the
Hudson, and they carry poles which are
trees and obstruct navigation; and they
also carry gill nets that may violate the
laws of the State of New York for the pro-
tection of the shad. The Jerseyman puts down
his poles, driving them deep in the mud, and
the mysterious G. W. B. comes along with a
tug and pulls them up. Every year this is
done. For how many years will it continue?
The Jerseyman evidently expects that he will
wear out the patience of G. W. B., and that
some year his poles will be permitted to re-
main. In this he only proves that he does
not know his man. Sooner will Bergh look
with patience on the sufferings of a badly used
horse than G. W. B. forget to pull up the
Jersey shad pole. But as New York State
has jurisdiction over the waters of the harbor,
cannot an example be made of some trespass-
ing Jerseyman so as to settle all this trouble
in a single season?

Dress and Dress Fashions—Our Special

Report from Paris.

The exolling flurry and cosmopolitan interest
which were produced by our recent report of
the spring fashions opening in New York have
not subsided. The ladies have not yet "made
up their minds" absolutely as to what they will
"really" wear. The costume material which
is presented in our leading city stores and by
the great merchant prince is bewilderingly
varied and beautiful, both in fabric and design,
so much so, indeed, that the fair sisters who
look elegant in "anything," no matter how
simple, are considerably puzzled and some-
what slightly exercised in mind to know ex-
actly what is just the most becoming, and thus
find out how they may afford to art the very
best and most pleasing opportunity of har-
monizing with nature by its fitting adornment.
In this serious crisis the letter of our special
fashions correspondent in Paris which is pub-
lished to-day comes in hopeful aid towards
the ultimate solution of the "walking calcu-
lations." The writer concludes the detail of
the proceedings of the grand economic coun-
cil which was assembled in the French capital,
and the initiatory ceremonial of which was de-
scribed by the same pen in the HERALD on
Sunday, the 27th of March. It must not be
supposed that this fashions council in Paris is
by any means an economic assemblage in a
financial point of view. It is, indeed,
quite the reverse, being economic merely in
its endeavor, after the unities of plenty of rich
clothing and huge trunks and in its anxiety to
solve the great problem and show forth the
quod erat demonstrandum of how many
yards of silks, satins, velvets, laces, ribbons,
hat trimmings, shawls, cloaks, petticoats,
flounces and furberies and such like can be
conveniently adjusted, arranged and piled on
and worn by the most charmingly petite per-
sonages on earth all at the one time without
danger of overloading or injury to health.
This is a very absorbing, really grand, sci-
entific pursuit—a world-wide, universal one.
A lay seeking after a mundane infallibility full
of anxieties and tending to nervousness, like
the *Papal schema*, which has just informed the
peoples of the world of how bad they are
at present here below, but really leaves them
in very mournful ignorance as to whether they
will ever be better off, either here or here-
after. From this special letter we obtain new
ideas of costume from Italy, Spain, France,
Rome and England. Paniers, garters, hats,
shoes, boots, bonnets, court robes, morning
dresses, evening dresses, mantles, Cashmires,
gauzes, diamonds and gold are shaped out and
glitter almost before our eyes in the communi-
cation—a letter which will, we guarantee, be
widely read and deeply studied in this the
great American metropolis at an early hour
this morning. In conclusion we beg to ex-
press the very ardent hope that the ladies will
not think of our fashions letter and its con-
tents in church. "Render unto Caesar," and
so forth.

What Our Navy Should Do in the East

Indies.

We are about to send a new naval com-
mander to the East Indies, with a well-appointed
fleet of several ships. This officer is well
chosen, and brings to his duties rare ability.
When he assumes command of the squadron
we shall confidently expect to hear he has
orders from the administration to mark his
assumption of command by some acts which
shall redound to our credit as a nation and
make us additionally proud of our navy.
It is true China and Japan are open to our
commerce. We draw from both extensively,
and also find a market for our goods; but there
are other new countries to be opened up,
and we confidently expect Rear Admiral Rodgers
will be charged with this and the complete
suppression of piracy in the East. Up to
this time our ships, as well as those of
other nations, are attacked by pirates in
Chinese seas, within a day's sail of Hong
Kong and Macao, crews murdered and ves-
sels destroyed. This, too, while the civilized
nations of the world sustain squadrons for
their suppression. It would seem that it will
yet prove in the East Indies to be the duty
of the United States Navy to suppress piracy,
as it did in 1812-15 in the Mediterranean, by
destroying the last foothold it held in Africa,
under the very nose of the great Powers,
France and England. In our Tripolitan war
the United States first assumed its place as a
first class nation, and to that position we arose
by one well-directed blow by our gallant navy.
We owe also to our navy the opening of com-
merce with Japan, as we will, it is hoped, owe to
it the suppression of piracy in the East Indies;
and with the thought of this work yet undone
in the East comes the question of new coun-
tries not yet opened to the civilized world.
We allude to Corea. There lies a splendid
country, teeming with life and industry, with
precious ores and staples, and this day the
world knows less of Corea, her King and people,
than we ever did of Japan. It is a kingdom
larger than France or Spain, and yet we only
know its people to be disposed to kill every
person and rob every ship that falls a prey by
wreck upon its coast. Here, then, lies the
opportunity for our navy—suppress pirates,
on these seas, open up this new country and
thus combine a double purpose. We trust our
fleet will be ordered to visit Corea and treat
with its King. Our position as a first class
nation calls for this. Our commerce will then
be protected and our channels to trade opened,
and again, for the hundredth time, the navy
will prove its inestimable value to the country.

THE NEW CHARTER AND THE PARK.—

A meeting of merchants and property owners
was called yesterday at No. 111 Broadway to
"protest against the change in the man-
agement of the Central Park Commission pro-
posed in the City Charter now pending in the
State Senate," but owing to the storm the meet-
ing was postponed till Monday afternoon at one
o'clock. The call grows out of some public
misapprehensions in reference to this new
Charter, and the organ of the "rough and read-
ies" has been making the most of it in its en-
deavors to frighten the republicans at Albany
with the scarecrow that, under the Fear
bill, violent hands will be laid upon the
Park. Nothing of the sort, however, is con-
templated. The supporters of the bill at
Albany—democrats and republicans—know
what they are about, and the provision of the
bill in reference to the Park is not for its de-
struction or demoralization, but for the main-
tenance therein of law and order, and of econ-
omy and honesty in its management.

MR. WIENER, the American Consul who
was recently arrested by Jacques, the chief of
the Haytian insurgents, is still held as a
hostage at Des Abricots. The English, French
and American Consuls at Port au Prince have
taken the matter in hand, and a fleet, consist-
ing of one English and two Haytian men-of-
war, have been sent to liberate Mr. Wiener.
Here is another argument for the augmenta-
tion of our naval squadron in the Antilles.

THE *crème de la crème* of the dark popu-
lation in Washington, headed, of course, by
that artist in bivalves Downing, had an
amendment jubilation yesterday. It was the
general opinion among the colored aristocrats
present that Grant was their *bona fide* Moses
and the fifteenth amendment was a nutshell
edition of the Ten Commandments.

A Woman's Rights Woman for the Next

Presidency.

We published yesterday the pronouncement
(a powerful document on behalf of woman's
rights) of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull as a can-
didate for the next Presidency. She says, in
winding up her views of the political situa-
tion:—"I have deliberately and of my own
accord placed myself before the people as a
candidate for the Presidency of the United
States, and having the means, courage, energy
and strength necessary for the race, intend to
contest it to the close."
That's flat. Mrs. Woodhull, then, may be
considered in the field, and being of the
female firm in Wall street of Woodhull, Claflin
& Co., who can tell the extent of her financial
resources among the brokers, bulls and bears?
A woman, and a smart and handsome woman,
she is the proper person to stand forth against
the field as the woman's rights candidate for
the White House. This makes three inde-
pendent candidates already on the course.
The other two are Daniel Pratt, Jr., "the great
American traveler," as the Independent Bo-
hemian candidate, and George Francis Train,
another great American traveler, as the inde-
pendent Fenian candidate. We shall probably
next have Senator Revels, Downing, the oyster-
man, or Frederick Douglass, as the African can-
didate, and the famous Koopmanschap as the
Chinese labor candidate, and then it is under-
stood that the new labor reform party have
laid upon Governor Geary as their candidate,
and in the course of the next two years a half
dozen more candidates may turn up, which
will make things very lively.

In any event, the women's rights women
have their own candidate, and the Bohemians
and the Fenians each have their man on the
track, which will do for a beginning two years
in advance of the race, and of these three
Victoria C. Woodhull has all the advantages
that point to success.

Personal Religious Activity.

As in civil, political, commercial and other
operations of society, so also in religions, the
tendency of this age is to association and as-
sociated efforts to promote common objects. The
axiom that in union there is strength may,
however, be carried too far and be accepted
too literally, and we fear that in religious
efforts this is so. We hear no more of the
personal efforts of individual Christians
to lead their friends and acquaint-
ances to the Saviour which were so
common half a century or a century ago.
There are now no Harlan Pages who devote
hours of each day to personal entreaties with
those whose souls he loved to become Chris-
tians. We are altogether too apt to delegate
our duties to the association or the Church or
the minister and to content ourselves with
the assumption that the work is in some way,
we don't care how, attended to. This is a grave
error either in business or in religion, and its
baleful effects are often witnessed in com-
mercial and business enterprises. Personal re-
ligious activity was one of the most marked
characteristics of early Christianity, and by it
mainly were converts made from paganism.
It has been the leading agency in all the great
religious revivals of the Church, and through
it thousands have been turned from darkness
to light and from the power of Satan unto God.
The Church of the future is to receive its
largest accessions also by personal efforts.
And the philosophy of it is plain. In minis-
tering to congregations personal identity is, to
a great extent, lost, so that the preacher can-
not utter his reproofs nor urge his reasons for
a better life with that earnestness and direct-
ness which he can bring to bear upon indi-
viduals in personal conversation. And, con-
sidering these facts, it must be admitted that
the pulpit is doing as well as it can under pre-
sent circumstances. Taking two weeks, end-
ing February 24 and March 26, as examples,
we find in our religious exchanges four thou-
sand three hundred and ninety conversions
reported. About one thousand five hundred
of this number are reported in the Methodist
denomination. Now, if each one of those four
thousand converts should put forth personal
efforts enough to convert but one other in the
course of a year, and the whole number should
repeat these efforts year after year for a single
decade we should have one hundred and
six millions of people professing Christianity,
instead of about seventy millions, as there are
now. And if the seventy millions throughout
the world should exert similar efforts, and
succeed, the entire human family might be
converted to God within the same period.
But we cannot hope for any such result so
long as the individual is sunk in the com-
munity or in the congregation.

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